



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the Java Government Gazette, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. Batavia, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant geplaatst wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officie moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. Batavia den February 1812.

VOL. I.] BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1812. [NO. 39.]

Proclamation.

GOVERNMENT having in view the general introduction of the Copper Duit coined at Sourabaya, it is hereby ordered and directed that the said Duit shall be taken and received as legal tender in all public and private transactions in payments for sums under ten Spanish Dollars, at the rate of four of the said Copper Duit for one Silver Money or 192 Duit for one Rix Dollar Silver.

All persons found guilty of obstructing the circulation of the said Duit at the before-mentioned rates, or of endeavouring to raise an agio thereon, will be liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment or condemnation to hard labour on the public works, according to the nature and extent of the case.

And in order that no person may plead ignorance of this regulation, the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages, and to be translated into the Native languages and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Done at Batavia, this eighteenth day of November, 1812.

By me,
The Lieutenant Governor
of Java and its Depen-
dencies.
THOS. S. RAFFLES.
Signed by order of the
Honorable the Lieu-
tenant Governor in
Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

HET Gouvernement voornemens zijnde de te Sourabaya geslagen duit over het algemeen in te voeren, zoo wordt mits dezen gelast en bevolen, dat de gedachte duit zal worden aangenomen en ontvangen als een wettige munt in alle transactien, in betaling van sommen gelds beneden de Tien Spaansche dalers, en zulks tegen vier van de gezegde kopere duit voor een zilver daler, of 192 duit voor een Ryksdaler.

Alle de goeder welke schuldig bevonden worden van hinderlyk te zyn aan de omwandelende der ged. duit tegen de boven- gemelde waarde, dan wel te willen onder- nemen om daar van een agio te heffen, zul- den gestraft worden met geld-boete, opslut- ting in de gevangenissen of condemnatie tot den arbeid van de gemeene werken, over- eenkomstig den aard en de toedragt der zaak.

En op dat niemand hier van ontwe- den zoude kunnen voorwenden, zo zal de- zen in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en In- landsche talen, bekend gemaakt en voorts te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, wor- den aangeplakt ter plaatsen alwaar zulks te doen gebruikelijk is.

Gegeven te Batavia dezen 18de Novem- ber 1812.

By my
De Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland
Java en dies onderhoorigheden.
THO. S. RAFFLES.
Ter ordonnantie van den Heere
Luitenant Gouverneur in
Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Wacht. Gouvt. Sec.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

WHAT the Numbers draw in the last Proboling Lottery, will be paid as usual on application at the Treasuries of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, on or after the 25th instant.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieuten- ant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Assistant Secretary to Govt.
BUIZENZORG,
November 11, 1812.

JAVA

Custom-house Regulations.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having resolved to abolish the system of farming the Export and Import duties at the principal ports in the eastern part of the Island, and for this purpose to establish regular Custom Houses at Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse, on the same footing as at Batavia; the following amended regulations and rates of duties to be levied at each port respectively, are published for general inform- ation and observance, the same to take effect from and after the 1st of January next, in lieu of the existing regulations which are rescinded from that date.

Regular Custom-houses having been estab- lished at Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse, no ships or vessels are allowed to en- ter for trade at any other harbour or port in Java, without special permission for that pur- pose; this restriction however is not intended to apply to Native prows or vessels, exclu- sively navigated by Natives, and belonging to Java, the Peninsula, or any of the eastern Islands.

The duties to be levied in Spanish Dollars silver, and payable at Batavia in silver, or at the option of the owner, in the established proportions of one-third silver, and two-thirds Batavia Paper Currency, the latter being cal- culated at 64 Rix Dollars paper for one Spa- nish Dollar silver, and at Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse, in silver or gold coin exclusively.

BATAVIA.

The Custom-house will be open every day (Sundays and holidays excepted) from nine o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or as much later as may be neces- sary for the accommodation of Traders.

The Commanders or Supra-cargoes of all vessels are on their arrival in the roads of Ba- tavia, to transmit to the Collector of Customs a true manifest of their Import cargoes.

All goods and packages without exception imported from sea, shall be landed at the Cu- stom-house Wharf, and if landed, or attempt- ed to be landed at any other place without express permission, they shall be liable to con- fiscation.

Any merchandize or goods landed or at- tempted to be landed before the manifest shall have been regularly entered at the office of the Collector of Customs, and a permit obtained; and all goods or merchandize landed, that may not have been inserted in the manifest, shall be seized and liable to confiscation.

The arrival of all vessels in the roads shall be reported to the Collector of Customs with- out delay.

The following notification shall be sent by the Collector of Customs to the Commanders of all ships and vessels coming into the Roads.

Sir,

You are hereby required to transmit to the office of the Collector of Customs a true and complete manifest of all goods and merchan- dize on board the vessel under your command, according to the form accompanying; you will also be pleased on landing to deliver into my office your pass, register, and every other credential concerning your ship, which will be returned to you after perusal.

(Signed) By the Collector.

IMPORTS.

1.—A duty shall be levied at the rate of 6 per cent ad-valorem on the prices as monthly settled by a Committee, appointed to compile a price current for that purpose on all goods and merchandize imported by sea, (not speci- fied in clauses hereafter containing exceptions) which duty must be paid within the period of one month; and in the event of any difference arising between the owners and the Collector respecting the value, the same shall be settled by arbitration.

2.—All goods and merchandize on being transhipped in the Roads, are to pay duties, as if actually landed for sale, unless in parti- cular cases, in which special permission may be granted by Government for the purpose.

3.—A drawback of 3 per cent on exporta- tion will be allowed on all European and Indian Goods exported, and having previously paid the Import duty of 6 per cent.

4.—On goods landed, declaredly for ex- portation and not for sale, the Importer shall pay one-third duty on the invoice value, and shall give such assurances to the Collector as he shall require, that they shall not be tender- ed for sale, but if such goods change owners, no benefit will be allowed under this clause, and they will be liable to the general duties.

5.—A duty of 12 per cent ad-valorem shall be levied on all Europe and China Goods im- ported on all Asiatic and European foreign ships and vessels, with the exception of ves- sels belonging to British and Native ports, eastward of the mouth of the river Arracan.

6.—All vessels from the westward must fur- nish themselves with passes from Batavia, pre- vious to their departure for the other ports of Java, and such vessels not touching at Bata- via, but proceeding direct to the eastern ports of Java, shall pay the Batavian duty in addi- tion to the Import duty of the place.

7.—All Jewels, Bezoar, Pedro Porco, and all Gems, as well as Gold-Dust, shall be free of Import Duty.

8.—A Duty of 3 Rix dollars silver per coyang, shall be levied upon Salt imported from Java.

9.—Rice and Paddy having already paid Export Duty at the Eastern Ports of the Island, are to be exempted from the payment of Import Duty, certificates being produced of the Export Duty having been paid.

10.—Cattle, Fruits, Plants, Poultry, and Live Stock for food, are exempted from duty.

11.—Goods, Baggage, &c. brought in the vessels of Ambassadors, are to be passed after permission has been obtained from Govern- ment.

12.—The following Regulations are estab- lished respecting the importation of Opium.

1.—The importation of Opium, purchased at the Honorable Company's sales at Calcutta, is permitted at Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Grisse, but the importation and sale must not be in less quantities than a whole chest, and for consumption on the Island, and it's Dependencies, it can be sold to the Far- mers of Government only.

2.—A Duty of 30 Spanish dollars silver per chest will be levied on Opium imported at Batavia; and all Opium having paid this duty will be entitled on certificate thereof, to be imported at Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse, or at the Dependencies on Java, free of further duty; but no drawback will be allowed.

3.—Opium imported direct at Samarang, Sourabaya or Grisse, or any of the Depen- dencies on Java, without previously paying Import Duty at Batavia, will be liable to the general and established duties of those Ports.

4.—For the accommodation of merchants, the Opium may be deposited at the Honor- able Company's Ware-houses at Batavia, Sa- marang or Sourabaya, on paying a Ware- house duty of one Spanish dollar per chest, per month, and if it be deposited elsewhere, the Importer must give such assurances to the Collector as he may require that the Regu- lations regarding it's sale are adhered to, and the place of deposit must be officially notified to him.

5.—No Opium can be removed after it has been deposited, whether in the Government Stores or elsewhere, without a permit from the Collector.

6.—The importation into any Port of Java, or it's Dependencies, of Opium which may not have been purchased at the Honor- able Company's sale at Calcutta is positively prohibited, and such Opium is declared liable to seizure and confiscation.

EXPORTS.

1.—All goods and merchandize having paid the Import Duty are exempted from Ex- port Duty.

2.—Duties will be levied on the following products of the Island at the undermentioned rates.

Sugar 4 Rix dollar silver per pecul.
Arrack 5 Rix dollars per leaguer. This duty to bear upon small quantities in pro- portion.

3.—An Export Duty of 10 per cent ad- valorem will be levied on Bird's Nests.

4.—All goods and merchandize not com- prehended in the above, and not having paid

the Import Duty are liable to a duty of 3 per cent ad-valorem.

5.—No silver or gold bullion or coin can be exported without express permission from Government.

The expence of weighing articles imported and exported is to be paid to the Farmer, agreeably to the terms of the weighing Farm, and the Collector of Customs shall be autho- rized to levy the usual Commission of 5 per cent on the amount of all duties collected on goods which pay duty.

The Master or Supra Cargo shall not re- ceive his Port Clearance until he shall have produced certificates agreeably to the Regu- lations of the port.

Port Clearances to square-rigged vessels will be granted at Batavia by the Secretary to Government, and at Samarang, Sourabaya, and Grisse by the Chief Civil Authority at those places respectively.

Passes for vessels clearing out under the 6th article of Import Duties to the Eastern Ports, will be granted by the Collector.

The proceeds of all goods seized and con- fiscated are to be divided into three parts, one third to be paid into the Treasury of Government, one third to the informer, and one third to the Collector, unless otherwise directed by Government in any particular case.

Persons convicted of obstructing the Col- lector's Writers or Peons in the execution of their duty, will be punished at the discretion of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, and all persons deeming themselves aggrieved under circumstances which appear to them not warranted by the Regulations, are desired to appeal to the Lieutenant Governor; but in all cases where the matter in dispute may not be of sufficient importance to render an imme- diate reference to Government necessary, the parties are referred to the revenue committee.

SAMARANG, SOURABAYA, AND GRISSEE.

The Regulations for the Custom Houses, and for the collection of the Duties at Sama- rang, Sourabaya and Grisse, are to be in general the same as those established for the Custom House at Batavia, but all appeals may in the first instance be made to the Chief Local Authority of the place.

The following Duties are to be levied at Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse.

IMPORTS.

1.—A duty shall be levied of 8 per cent ad-valorem on the prices as monthly settled by a committee appointed on the spot, to compile a Price Current for that purpose, on all goods and merchandize imported by sea, not specified in clauses hereafter containing exceptions.

2.—One Rix Dollar silver per coyang shall be levied on the importation of Rice.

3.—One and a half Rix Dollar per coyang shall be levied on Salt.

4.—Two Rix Dollars silver per pecul on China Tobacco from Batavia, and 10 per cent in addition from elsewhere ad-valorem.

5.—Two and a half Rix Dollars silver per leaguer of Arrack.

6.—A duty of 16 per cent ad-valorem shall be levied on all Europe and China Goods imported on all Asiatic and foreign ships and vessels, with the exception of vessels belong- ing to British and Native ports eastward of the river Arracan.

7.—All vessels from the Westward not hav- ing furnished themselves with passes at Bata- via, agreeably to the 6th article of the Im- ports of Batavia, shall pay the Batavian duty in addition to the fixed Import duties of the place.

8.—All silver and gold bullion, jewels, be- zoar, pedro porco, and all gems as well as gold dust shall be free of Import duty.

9.—China Junks are not permitted to Im- port except at Batavia.

10.—The regulations respecting the impor- tation of Opium are inserted under the head "Batavia."

EXPORTS.

All goods and merchandize having paid the Import duty, are exempted from Export duty.

1.—Ten Rix Dollars silver per coyang on the exportation of Rice, but a drawback of 5 Rix Dollars silver per coyang will be allowed

importation at Batavia, and all Rice purchased at the Company's Stores to be exported duty free.

2.—Sugar, candy, 60 stivers silver per peccul.—Sugar, pounded, 30 stivers silver per peccul.—Salt, 1½ Rix Dollar silver per coyang.

3.—Bird's Nests 16 per cent, and on such as may be imported at Batavia, a drawback will be allowed of 5 per cent.

4.—Cotton Thread, 10 per cent, but on importation to Batavia a drawback of 5 per cent will be allowed.

5.—Arrack, 5 Rix Dollars silver per heagner.

6.—All goods and merchandize not comprehended in the above, and not having paid Import duty, will pay an Export duty of 4 per cent.

7.—The exportation of gold and silver bullion or coin beyond the Island of Java, is expressly prohibited under pain of confiscation; but persons wishing to remit specie from the eastern ports to Batavia, are permitted to do so under the regulations established for that purpose.

The Committees for framing the monthly Price Current will consist at Batavia of the Collector, Superintendent of Cargoes and Tonnage, one of the Magistrates, and two Merchants chosen by rotation, and at Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse, of the Resident, Deputy Collector, and a Merchant Resident at those places respectively.

Committees for enquiring into Revenue cases will be established at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, and will meet for the transaction of public business on Tuesday and Friday in each week.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.
BATAVIA,
Nov. 18, 1812.

REGLEMENT.

Op de Inkomende en Uitgaande Regten van het Eiland Java.

DEN Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, besloten hebbende te vernietigen, het stelsel, om de Inkomende en Uitgaande Regten in de voornaamste Zee havens in het oostelyke gedeelte van dit Eiland, te verpagten, naar daar en tegen geregeldde Tolhuizen te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse op te richten, op den zelfden voet als te Batavia, zoo worden de onder volgende verbeterde bepalingen, opens de heffing der tolgeregtigheden in de respectieve Zee-Havens, tot algemeen informatie en narigt by dezen bekend gemaakt, zullende dezelve ingang nemen van en met den eersten January aanstaande, in stede van de nu bestaande reglementen, welke van dat tyd-stip vernietigd zullen wezen.

Geregelde Tolhuizen te Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse opgericht zynde, zullen geene Schepen in eenige andere Havens mogen binnen loopen om handel te dryven, zonder daar toe speciaal verlof te hebben erlangd; echter zal deeze bepaling zich niet uitstrekken tot Inlandsche Praauwen of Vaartuigen, bemand met enkel Inlandsche Zeevarende, en op dit Eiland, het Schier-Eiland of eenige der oostersche Eilanden te huis horende.

De geregtigheden zullen geheven worden in zilver Spaansche Dalers, en betaalbaar zyn, te Batavia in zilver geld of naar verkiezing van den Eigenaar, in de vastgestelde evenredigheid van een derde zilver en twee derde Bataviasche papieren van Credit, berekend tegens 6½ Ryksdaler de Spaansche Daler; en wyders te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse, by uitsluiting in zilver of goud muntspcie.

BATAVIA.

Het Tolhuis zal dagelyks (Zon en Heilige dagen uitgezonderd) open zyn van des ochtends ten 9 uuren tot desnamiddags ten 5 uuren; of zoo veel later als tot geene de Kooplieden noodzakelyk zal zyn.

De Bevelhebbers of Supercargos van Schepen, zullen by hunne aankomst op de Rhee de van Batavia, aan den Ontvanger der tolgeregtigheden, inleveren, eene juiste opgave van hunne ladingen.

Alle goederen en pakken hoe ook genaamd over Zee ingevoerd, zullen aan de Boom en op geene andere plaatsen worden aangebragt of getragt te worden aangebragt, zonder uitdrukkellyk verlof daartoe te hebben ontvangen; op pene van verbeurtverklaring.

Alle koopmanschappen en goederen welke aan Land gebragt worden; of welke men tragt aan Land te brengen, alvorens de opgave daarvan behoorlyk ten kantore van den Ontvanger der tolgeregtigheden is ingekomen en een schriftelyk verlof daar toe verleend is, mitsgaders alle zulke goederen, waarvan geen gewag word gemaakt in de opgave, zullen worden in beslag genomen en onderhevig zyn aan verbeurtverklaring.

De aankomst van Schepen ter Rhee de van Batavia, zal zonder verwy aan den Ontvanger der tolgeregtigheden worden bekend gemaakt. De Ontvanger voornoemd zal aan de Bevelhebbers van Schepen en Vaartuigen, op de rhee de van Batavia aankomende, toezenden, de onder volgende brief ter hunner informatie:

Myn Heer!

Gy word by dezen verzogt, om ten Kantore van den Ontvanger der tolgeregtigheden in te zenden, eene juiste en volledige opgave van alle goederen en koopmanschappen aan boord van uw onderhebbende bodem, overeenkomstig het nevensgaande model; zoodra UE.

aan wal komt, zult UE. ook ten mynen Kantore gelieven overtegeven uw pas, register en alle andere papieren uw Schip betreffende, welke na lezing aan UE. zullen worden teruggegeven.

(getoekend) door den Ontvanger.

INKOMENDE RENTEN.

1.—Op alle over Zee ingevoerde wordende koopmanschappen en goederen, voor zoo verre dezelve niet in de onder volgende artikelen speciaal worden uitgezonderd, zal eene geregtigheid worden geheven van 6 PrCent ad valorem, te berekenen over de pryzen, welke de Commissie tot het vervaardigen van een prys contrant benoemd, maandeliks zal bepalen, en welke geregtigheid binnē den tyd van een maand zal worden betaald, zullende, in geval er over de waarde dier goederen eenig verschil tusschen de Eigenaars en den Ontvanger mogt ontstaan, de beslissing worden overgelaten aan Arbiters of Goede-mannen.

2.—Van alle goederen en koopmanschappen op de Rhee de overgeschiept, zal de zelfde geregtigheid betaald worden als of dezelve ter verkoop aan de wal gebragt waren, byzondere gevallen uitgezonderd, in dewelke daartoe door het Gouvernement verlof mogt zyn verleend.

3.—By de weder uitvoer van Europeische en Indische waaren, waarop by den invoer de inkomende regten van 6 PrCent betaald zyn, zal een terug gave van 3 PrCent geschieden.

4.—Ingeval goederen expresselyk ter weder uitvoer en niet ter verkoop worden aan wal gebragt, zal de invoerder een derde gedeelte der tolgeregtigheid betalen, op het bedragen van de inkoops pryzen, mids aan den Ontvanger genoegzame zekerheid gevende, dat dezelve niet zullen worden ten verkoop aangeboden; —indien echter zoodanige goederen van Eigenaar veranderen, zal de bovengemelde bepaling hier op niet meer toepasselyk zyn, maar op ged. goederen de algemeene bepaalde geregtigheid betaald worden.

5.—Eene geregtigheid van 12 PrCent ad valorem zal worden geheven op alle Europeische en Chinasche goederen, door Aziatische en vreemde Europeische Schepen en Vaartuigen aangebragt, met uitzondering van die Schepen, welke in eenige Britsche of Inlandsche Havens beoosten de mond der Rivier Arraccan te huis horen.

6.—Schepen van de west komende, zullen zich te Batavia van Passen voorzien, alvorens naar eenige andere Havens van Java te vertrekken, en de zoodanigen welke zonder Batavia aan te doen, naar de oostelyke Havens van dit Eiland doorzeilen, zullen de Bataviasche tolgeregtigheden betalen, boven de inkomende regten van de plaats hunner aankomst.

7.—Van Juweelen, Bezaar, Pedro Porco, en andere Edele gesteenten als mede Stofgoud zullen geene inkomende regten gevordert worden.

8.—Eene geregtigheid van 3 Ryksdalers zilvergeld per koyang zal worden geheven, op zout van Java aangebragt.

9.—Ryst en Pady, waarop reeds in de oostersche Havens van Java, de uitgaande regten zyn geheven, zullen vry zyn van de betaling der inkomende regten, op vertoning van de noodige bewyzen dat bovengemelde regten voldaan zyn.

10.—Vruchten, Planten, Gevogelte en alle andere tot voedsel strekkende Dieren, zyn vry van tolgeregtigheden.

11.—Alle goederen, bagage enz. aanboord van Schepen van Ambassadeurs aangebragt, zullen na dat daartoe door het Gouvernement verlof zal zyn verleend, worden doorgelaten.

12.—De onder volgende bepalingen, rakende den invoer van Opium, worden by dezen vastgesteld:

1.—Alle Opium gekogt op de Ed. Compagnie's verkooping te Calcutta, zal te Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse, mogen worden ingevoerd, doch de invoer en verkoop daarvan, zal in geene mindere hoeveelheid dan eene geheele kist kunnen geschieden; voor de consumptie op dit Eiland en des onderhoorigheden, zal dezelve eenlyk aan de pagters van het Gouvernement mogen worden van de hand gezet.

2.—Eene tolgeregtigheid van 30 Spaansche Dalers zilver zal, by den invoer te Batavia op ieder kist Opium worden geheven, doch deze geregtigheid zal betaald zynde, zal de Opium, op vertoning van de nodige bewyzen vry van eenige verdere impost, mogen worden ingevoerd te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse of op de onderhoorigheden van Java, doch geene teruggave van impost zal op dit artikel worden toegestaan.

3.—Alle Opium onmiddelyk te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse, of op eenige der onderhoorigheden van Java ingevoerd, zonder dat alvorens de inkomende regten daarvoor te Batavia zyn voldaan, zal onderhevig zyn aan de bepaalde algemeene geregtigheden dier Havens respectivelylyk.

4.—Tot Gerief der Kooplieden zal de Opium opgeslagen mogen worden, in de Ed. Compagnie's Pakhuizen te Batavia, Samarang of Sourabaya, tegens betaling van een Spaansche Daler Pakhuis huur per kist, maandeliks, en by aldien dezelve ergens elders wordt geborgen, zal de invoerder aan den Ontvanger zoodanige zekerheid geven, als deze zal erlangen, ter nakoming van de bepalingen op den verkoop van dat Heulsal vastgesteld, zullende, de bergplaats daarvan, op een Officieele wyze aan den Ontvanger openbaar worden bekend gemaakt.

5.—De Opium, het zy dezelve in de Compagnie's Pakhuizen dan wel ergens elders

mogt zyn opgeslagen, zal van daar niet mogen worden vervoerd zonder een schriftelyk verlof van den ontvanger.

6.—Den invoer van Opium, welke niet op de Compagnie's verkooping te Calcutta mogt zyn ingekocht, wordt teu stelligsten in de Havens van het Eiland Java of dies onderhoorigheden verboden, op pene van aanhaling en verbeurtverklaring.

UITGAANDE REGTEN.

1.—Alle goederen en koopmanschappen, waar op de inkomende regten betaald zyn, zullen niet onderhevig zyn aan eenige uitgaande regten.

2.—Op de hier onder te noemene producten dezes Eilands zullen de volgende geregtigheid geheven worden, als:

Op zuiker 4 Rds. zilver per picol.

—Arak 5. — per legger.

Zullende deze impost, in evenredigheid, mede op kleinere hoeveelheden worden geheven.

3.—Op vogelnestjes zal by den uitvoer eene geregtigheid van 10 PrCent ad valorem geheven worden.

4.—Alle goederen en koopwaren niet begrepen in de bovengemelde bepaling en waar van nog geene inkomende regten zyn betaald, zullen aan eene geregtigheid van 3 PrCent ad valorem onderhevig wezen.

5.—Geen gemunt of ongemunt Goud of Zilver, zal mogen worden uitgevoerd, zonder uitdrukkellyk verlof van het Gouvernement.

De kosten voor het wegen der in en uitgevoerde goederen, zullen aan den Pagter worden betaald, overeenkomstig de conditien der pagt van der Waag, en zal de Ontvanger der tolgeregtigheden geauthoriseerd zyn om de gewoone 5 PrCent te heffen, op het bedragen, van alle tolgeregtigheden op goederen, welke aan tolbetaling onderhevig zyn.

De Bevelhebbers of Supercargos zullen hunne uitklaring niet kunnen erlangen dan na behoorlyke certificaten overeenkomstig de vastgestelde plaatselyke bepalingen, te hebben ingeleverd.

De uitklaringen van Raaschepen zullen verleend worden te Batavia, door den Secretaris van het Gouvernement, en te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse door de respectieve opperste civile Ambtenaren op die plaatsen.

De Passen voor Schepen, welke ingevolge art. 6. van de inkomende regten uitklaren na de oostersche Havens, zullen door den Ontvanger worden verleend.

Het bedragen van alle aangehaalde en geconfisqueerde goederen, zal in drie deelen verdeeld worden, namelyk een derde voor het Gouvernement, een derde ten profyte van den Aanbrenger en het overige voor den Ontvanger, ten zy het Gouvernement in byzondere gevallen anders mogt beschikken.

Alle de geenen, welke de Schryvers of Bediendens van den Collecteur in de uitoefening van hunne plichten verhinderen, zullen naar goedvinden van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur, worden gestraft, en een iegelyk die zich bezwaard mogte achten door maatregelen, welke door de bepalingen niet gewettigt zyn, zal zich kunnen verzoegen by den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur; ingevallen echter, waarin de zaak in kwestie niet van die aangelagenheid is, dat de tusschen komst van het Gouvernement noodzakelyk zy, worden partijen overgezeuen tot het committé der inkomsten.

SAMARANG, SOURABAYA EN GRISSE.

De bepalingen voor de Tolhuizen, en voor den ontvangst der tolgeregtigheden te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse, zullen in het algemeen dezelfde zyn als die voor het Tolhuis te Batavia vastgesteld, op die plaatsen echter kunnen alle appellaten ten eerste instantie geschieden aan de opperste civile autoriteiten respectivelylyk.

De onder volgende tolgeregtigheden zullen te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse worden geheven:

INKOMENDE REGTEN.

1.—Op alle over Zee ingevoerde koopwaren en goederen, zal eene tolgeregtigheid van 8 PrCent ad valorem worden geheven, te berekenen over de pryzen, welke een Commissie op die plaatsen ter vervaardiging van een prys Contrant benoemd, maandeliks zal bepalen.

2.—Een Ryksdaler zilver per koyang zal geheven worden op de ingevoerd wordende Ryst.

3.—Op het Zout zal geheven worden een een half Ryksdaler per Coyang.

4.—Twee Ryksdalers zilver per Pikol op de Chinasche Tabak, van Batavia ingevoerd, en 10 PrCent ad valorem daar te boven op Tabak van elders aangebragt.

5.—Twee en een half Ryksdalers zilver op elke legger Arak.

6.—Eene tolgeregtigheid van 16 PrCent ad valorem zal geheven worden op Europeische en Chinasche goederen, aangebragt door Aziatische en vreemde Schepen en Vaartuigen, met uitzondering van die welke in Britsche en Inlandsche Havens, beoosten de Rivier Arraccan te huis horen.

7.—Alle schepen van de west komende, welke zich niet ingevolge het 6de artikel der inkomende regten voor Batavia, voorlopgig van Passen op de plaats voorzien hebben, zullen de Bataviasche tolgeregtigheden be-

talens boven de inkomende regten ter plaatse waar dezelve aankomen.

8.—Gemunt en ongemunt Goud en Zilver, Juweelen, Bezaar, Pedro Porco en andere edele Gesteenten, als mede Stof Goud, zullen geene inkomende regten betalen.

9.—De Chinasche jonken zullen geene goederen, dan alleen te Batavia mogen invoeren.

10.—De bepalingen rakende den invoer van Opium zyn te vinden onder het Hoofd-deel Batavia.

UITGAANDE REGTEN.

Alle goederen en koopwaren, waarvan de inkomende regten zyn betaald, zyn niet aan uitgaande regten onderhevig.

1.—Tien Ryksdalers zilver geld per Coyang, zullen betaald worden by den uitvoer van Ryst, doch er zal eene te ruggave van impost van 5 Ryksdalers zilver per Coyang geschieden, by den invoer te Batavia.

Alle Ryst uit de Compagnie's Pakhuizen gekocht, zal vry zyn van Tolbetaling.

2.—Kandy Suiker, 60 stuivers zilver per Pikol; Poeder Suiker, 30 stuivers zilver per Pikol; Zout, 1½ Ryksdaler zilver per Coyang.

3.—Vogelnestjes 16 PrCent, en op de zulke welke te Batavia weder worden ingevoerd, zal eene terug gave van impost van 6 PrCent geschieden.

4.—Katoene garens 10 PrCent, doch by derzelver weder invoer te Batavia wordt eene terug gave van impost van 5 PrCent toegeestaan.

5.—Arak 5 Ryksdalers zilver per legger.

6.—Alle goederen en koopwaren niet begrepen onder de voorgaande bepalingen, en waarvan geene inkomende regten betaald zyn, zullen by uitvoer 4 PrCent betaald.

7.—Den uitvoer van gemunt en ongemunt Zilver en Goud, naar plaatse niet op het Eiland Java gelegen, wordt uitdrukkellyk verboden, op pene van verbeurtverklaring. Personen in de Oostersche Distrikten, welke mogte verlangen geld overtemaken naar Batavia, zyn geoorloofd zulks te doen, onder de bepalingen die deswegens zyn vastgesteld.

De Commissarissen tot het opmaken der maandeliksche Prys Couranten, zullen bestaan te Batavia, uit den Collecteur, den Superintendent der ladingen en bevrachtingen, een der Magistraten en twee Kooplieden; te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse, uit den Resident, den Deputy ontvanger, en een aldaar woonend Koopman.

Er zullen te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, Commissarissen tot het onderzoeken van geschillen, s' Lands inkomsten rakende, benoemd worden, welke alle Dings en Vrydagen, ter afdoening van diergelyke zaken vergaderen zullen.

BATAVIA, den 16de November 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarn. Gouv. Secretaris.

Advertisement.

SOME inconvenience having arisen with regard to the operation of the Stamp-Duty on bonds or capitals transacted for paper currency, it is hereby ordered that in the use of Stamps in bonds, &c. passed for paper currency, the amount of Stamp-Duty is to be calculated on the said capitals reduced to silver money at the rate established by the Proclamation of the Governor General, under date the 11th September 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA;
Nov. 18, 1812.

Advertentie.

ALZOO 'er eenige moeykheden zyn ontstaan over de betaling van het Zegel-geld of actens enz. welke relatien hebben op betalingen of anderszins in papieren van credit, zoo wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat in diergelyke gevallen het Zegel-geld zal berekend worden op zulke kapitalen, tot zilver gebragt, volgens de door den Heere Gouverneur General by Proclamatie van den 11 September 1811, vastgestelde cours.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarn. Sec. van 't Gourt.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 18, 1812.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st January, 1813, the importation of Slaves into the Island of Java, and its Dependencies, will be strictly prohibited.

Further Regulations and Orders on this subject will be published hereafter.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt dat van den 1sten January aanstaande, den invoer van Slaver op het Eiland Java en deszelfs onderhorigheden ten strengsten verboden is.

De noodige Reglementen en Orders die aangaande zullen nader worden bekend gemaakt.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Warn. Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 18, 1812.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT a sale of Europe Articles imported on the Honorable Company's extra Ships Diana and Juliana, will take place on Tuesday, the 24th instant, and will be continued on Thursday and Saturday following.

The Articles for sale on Tuesday next are Madeira, Port, Claret, Beer, Brandy, and Hollands, which will be put up in lots as follows—

- 1 Pipe of Madeira,
- 1 Cask of Beer,
- 6 Dozen Port Wine,
- 6 Dozen Claret,
- 3 Gallons Brandy,
- 3 Gallons Hollands.

The lots are to be paid for in Silver Money previously to their removal from the Ware-house.

The lots to be removed and cleared away at the expence of the Purchasers.

All lots remaining one month after sale will be re-sold, and every loss arising therefrom will be borne by the first purchaser.

J. FICHAT,

Import & Export Ware-house-keeper.

Wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat op aanstaande Dingsdag den 24 dezer, verkooping zal gehouden worden van Europeische artikelen met de Ed. compag-nies's Schepen Diana en Juliana aange-bragt, en dat die verkooping gecontin-uerd zal worden op Donderdag en Zaturdag daaraan volgende.

De op aanstaande Dingsdag te verkoopen artikelen, zullen zyn Madeira, Poort, en Claret, Wyn, Bier, Brandewyn en jene-ver, welke verkocht zullen worden by gedeeltens, als volgt.

- 1 pyp Madeira Wyn,
- 1 kast Bier,
- 6 douz. Poort Wyn,
- 6 dito Claret Wyn,
- 3 gallons Brandewyn,
- 3 gallons Jenever.

De gekochte artikelen zullen moeten worden betaald in zilver geld, voor de levering uit de Pakhuizen.

En zullen de kosten van vervoer gedragen worden door de koopers.

Ingeval de gekochte goederen een maand na de verkoop niet worden afgehaald, zoo zullen dezelve op nieuw worden verkocht en alle daarop vallende verliezen, door den eersten koper worden geleiden.

BATAVIA, }
November 1812. }

J. FICHAT,

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it is the intention of Government to dispose of a quantity of LANDS in the Batavia Regency, in Cragang, and in the Environs of Samarang and Sourabaya to individuals.

The sale of these Lands will take place by Public Auction, unless they are previously disposed of by Private Contract, on the 1st January 1813, at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya, in lots which will be published some time previously to the day of sale, and pointed out by the Committee hereafter mentioned, whose duty it will be to place each person in possession of the Ground purchased.

2.—The conditions on which these Lands will be sold are as follows—

1.—The payment to be made in silver or in Batavia credit paper, at the option of the purchaser; the Credit Paper being calculated at 1/2 Rix. Dollars Paper for one Spanish Dollar Silver; and this payment may be made by the Purchaser either at Batavia, or on the spot, at his convenience.

2.—The purchase money is to be paid as follows—

One half on the transfer of the Land.

One half on the 1st March 1813.

3.—All feudal services to the Government and all forced deliveries at inadequate rates, are abolished on the lands now sold, and in lieu thereof an annual quit rent of one half per cent is to be paid to Government on the amount of the original purchase. The Proprietors will however be bound to keep in good repair the Public Roads and Bridges passing through the lands, and to furnish such assistance, at equitable rates, as may be required for Public Transport, &c.

4.—No feudal services are to be exacted on these lands from the persons residing thereon, nor are any payments or revenues to be raised from the people except such as are derived from the produce and culture of the soil, or from the rent of Houses and Buildings. And these revenues are to be such as are consistent with law, and with the established usage of the country.

5.—The Bazars, Toll-Gates, and Capitation or other Taxes now existing on these lands are to remain exclusively in the hands of Government—and the lands now sold, as well as all others which have already been sold, are to be held subject to the general laws and Colonial Regulations of Government.

3.—After the sale of the lands shall have been concluded, a Board will be established at Samarang and at Sourabaya on the principle of the Board of Hemraaden, formerly existing in the environs of Batavia, for the Regulation of the Water Courses, the Irrigation of the Rice-Fields and other local arrangements affecting the mutual interests of the parties.

4.—The following gentlemen are appointed Members of the Commissions by whom the lands will be pointed out and to whom further references and applications may be made.

For the Lands in the Batavia Regency and Cragang.

Thos. M'Quoid, Esq. Resident of Buitenzorg, Mr. Lawick van Pabst, do. Rembang, Wm. Offers, do. Cragang.

For the Lands in the Environs of Samarang.

The Resident at Samarang, F. Von Winkelman, Esq. Inspector or Administrator of the Forests, J. Knops, Esq.

For the Lands in the Environs of Sourabaya.

The Resident at Sourabaya, J. Rothenbuler, Esq. P. A. Goldbach, Esq.

5.—Offers to purchase by private contract any of the estates now proposed to be sold are to be made direct to Government through the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Sec. to Government.

BATAVIA,

Nov. 5, 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat het Gouvernement voornemens is aan particulieren in koop afstaan eenige Landeryen in de Bataviache Regentschappen, in het Krawangsche en in de ommestreeken van Samarang en Sourabaya gelegen.

1.—Voor zoo verre deze Landeryen niet reeds by particulier contract zyn afgestaan, zullen dezelve te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya op den 1ste January 1813, publiek worden opgeveild, in percelen, welke eenigen tyd voor de verkoop, zullen worden bekend gemaakt en aangewezen, door de hier na te noemene Commissarissen, wiens plicht het zal zyn om een ieder in het bezit te stellen van de door hun gekochte Landeryen.

2.—De condities voor de verkoop dezer landen zyn de ondervolgende, als:

1ste. De betaling zal naar de keuze van den koper kunnen geschieden in zilvergeld, den wel in Bataviache papieren van credit, de Spaanschmat gerekend op 6 1/2 Ryksdalers papier, kunnde de aflegging der kooppenningen worden gedaan te Batavia, dan wel, naar ver gevallen, op de plaats waar het perceel verkocht is.

2de. De kooppenningen zullen voldaan worden, de eene helft by de overdracht van het Land, de andere helft op den 1ste Maart 1813.

3de. De nu te verkoopen Landen zullen bevrucht zyn van alle Heeren diensten aan het Gouvernement, en van alle gereforceerde leveringen, welke overeenredige pryzen, doch instede daarvan, het eerste jaarlyche erfpagt wettens half procent, door het Gouvernement worden geheven van het eerste inkoop's be-dragen. Des niet te min zullen de eigenaars verplicht zyn om de bruggen en wegen door deze Landeryen loopende, of in dezelve gelegen in eenen goetd staat te houden, en te gen billyk, als zoooder, assistentie te verleenen, als verzocht zal worden tot vervoer van Gouvernements goederen, en anderzins.

4de. Geen Heeren diensten zullen van de op deze Landeryen woonende lieden worden gevorderd, noch enige betalingen of kosten van het volk geheven, als de zoood-nige dijs uit de voortbrengzelen van den grond, of wel van de huur van huizen of gebouwen voortvloeien, en bestaande zyn met de wetten en gevestigde gebruiken des Lands.

5de. De bazars, inpoorten, hoofdgelden en andere indeze landeryen nog plaatshebben-de belastingen, zullen by afsluiting aan het Gouvernement verblyven—en de gemelde an-tere verkopen Landeryen, zoo wel als alle an-dere welke reeds verkocht zyn, zullen on-derworpen blyven aan de algemeene wetten en Coloniale-Bepalingen van het Gouvernement.

3.—Na de verkoop van de Landeryen zal te Samarang en Sourabaya een Collegie wor-den opgericht, op den voet van het voorma-lige Collegie van Hemraaden over de Bataviache Ommelanden, ter regeling van de wa-terleidingen, de bevoogting der rystvelden

en andere plaatselyke beschikkingen, ten voordeele der onderlinge belanghebbenden.

4.—De ondervolgende Heeren zyn benoemd tot Leden van de Commissien, door wien de Landen zullen worden aangewezen en by wien alle verdere navraag en verzoeken zullen kunnen geschieden, als:

Voor de Landen in de Bataviache Re-gentschappen en in het Krawangsche.

De Heer M'Quoid, Resident van Bui-tenzorg, de Heer Lawick van Pabst, Resident van Rembang, de Heer Offers, Resident van Krawang.

Voor de Landen in de Ommestreeken van Samarang.

De Resident van Samarang, de Heer F. von Winkelman en de Heer Knops, Inspec-teur en Administrateur over de Houtbos-schen.

Voor de Landen in de Ommestreeken van Sourabaya.

De Resident van Sourabaya, de Hr. Ro-thenbuler, de Hr. Goldbach.

5.—Alle aanbiedingen om by een afzonder-lyk contract, eenige der te verkoopen Lande-ryen in eigendom te erlangen, zullen onmid-delyk aan het Gouvernement worden gedaan, door middel van den Secretaris van Zyne Ex-cellentie, den Luitenant Gouverneur.

Batavia, den 5 November 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Ex-cellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Sec. van het Gouvt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it is the intention of Govern-ment to discontinue the Farms of the Bhoom at Samarang, Sourabaya and Grisse, from the end of the present year, and that the Duties at those Ports respec-tively, will, from that date, be collected by an Officer of Government, under the regu-lations which will be hereafter published.

The other Revenues of Farms at Sama-rang and Sourabaya, as well as of the dif-ferent Ports and Districts along the Coast, will be sold by public Auction as usual, and on the amended terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known; the former at Samarang, on or about the 5th, and the latter at Sourabaya, on or about the 15th December.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieute-nant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Batavia, Nov. 10, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORD by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat het de intentie van het Gou-vernement is, met het einde van dit jaar af te schaffen de pagten van de Bood te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grisse, en dat de in en uitgaande Regten dezer ha-vens, van dat tydstop zullen worden in-gezameld door een Amptenaar van het Gouvernement, onder zodanige bepalingen als hierna zullen worden publiek gemaakt.

De overige Domeinen zoo van Sama-rang en Sourabaya, als van de onder-scheidene havens en districten langs de kust van Java, zullen als gewoonelyk by Pu-blieke veiling worden verpact, op zoda-nige verbeterde bepalingen en Condi-tien, als nader zullen worden bekend ge-maakt, de eerstgenemde te Samarang op of tegens den 5de en de laatstge-nemde Sourabaya op of tegens den 15de December.

Batavia den 10de November 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Warn. Sec. van het Gouvt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 24th December next, the several Revenue Farms, for the City of Batavia, and the environs, (with the exception of the Opium Farm,) will be exposed to public sale, by Auction, at the Stads House in Batavia.

The amended terms and conditions on which these Farms will be sold, will be duly published and made known previous to the day of sale.

The rent of the Farms to be calculated in Spanish Dollars, to be paid at the op-tion of the Purchaser in silver, or in the established proportions of one-third silver, and two-thirds Paper Currency, according to the Proclamation of the Right Honorable the Governor General, under date the 11th September, 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieute-nant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Actg. Secretary to Government.

Batavia, Nov. 10, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORD by deze bekend gemaakt, dat op den 10 December aanstaande, by publicke veiling ten Stadshuize alhier, verpact zullen worden, de onderscheidene domeinen van de Stad Batavia en dies om-trek, met uitzondering egter van de am-phioen pagt.

De verbeterde bepalingen en condities op welke de pagten zullen worden verkogt, zullen voor den dag van den verkoop be-hoorlyk gepubliceerd en bekend gemaakt worden.

Het rendement der pagten word in Spaansche matten berekend, om na verkie-zing van den koper te worden betaald in zilver, dan wel, overeenkomstig de Procla-matie van Zyne Excellentie den Gouver-neur Generaal, van den 11e. September 1811, in de vastgestelde proportie van een derde zilver en twee derde papieren van credit.

Batavia, den 10 November 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luite-nant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
waarnemend Sec. van het Gouvernement.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen de vol-gende Vendutien werden gehouden; als:
Op Maandag, den 23 Nov. 1812.
Voor 't Negotie-huis van Timmer-man Thyssen en Westermann, staan-de aan de Oostzyde van de Tygersgragt, van tarwe, ryst, graawe-en geel-erwtten, hammen, kaasen, verstoffen, terpentyn oly, pick, zeilgaaren, yzere kettings, slyp-steenen, seep, olyven oly, glaase stolpen, liqueuren, een fraayre koets, Europische chaisen, &c. &c. &c.

Op Dingsdag den 24 November 1812.
Voor 't Ed. Comp. Pakhuis, van de ondertemelde articulen voor zil-vergeld, te betalen voor de aflevering als volgt.

Brandewyn by koopjes van 6 gallons ieder.

Genever dito
Madeira wyn in pypen.
Bier in vaten.

Op Woensdag, den 25 Novemb. 1812.

Voor 't Negotie-huis van Zimmar C. S. staande aan de Westzyde van de Grote-rivier, van provisien, rode-wyn, yzer, ronde witte en zwarte hoo-den, genever en brandewyn, goud en zilver werken, juwelen en andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 26 Nov. 1812.
Voor 't Negotie-huis van J. Velt-huisen, staande op de Voorrey by de Jassenbrug, van wyn, hammen, kaasen, boter, meel, yzer, catoene garens en wesmeer.

Op Vrydag, den 27 November 1812.
Voor de woning van Carol Hendrik Specht, van eene kleine parthijje mooye tyne Paliacatse Sadras en Naga-patnamse tywaten, van differente zoolen en couleuren, als mede andere gorderen meer.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. THOMAS CHARLES WESTON, Supercargo of the Ship Good Hope, and those having demands against the same, are requested to give in their claims and settle their accounts without delay, either with DALTON and WATT, of this place, or Messrs. CHAPMAN and RUTTER, of Samarang.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 19, 1812.

Advertentie.

ALL de geene die iets te pretende-ren hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen den Heer Thomas Charles Weston, Supercargo van het schip de Goede Hoop, geheven daarvan zoo spoedig mogelijk opgave te doen aan de Heeren Dalton en Watt alhier, ofte aan de Heeren Chapman en Rutter, te Sa-marang.

BATAVIA,
den 19 Nov. 1812.

Advertentie.

ALL de geene, die iets te pretende-ren heeft van den wel schuldig te zyn aan den Boedel van wylen den Heer Albertus Cornelis Hartman, in leeven Lid in de Eerwaarde Collegie van Weesmees-teren deser steden worden verzogt om haare pretentien, en agterweesen aan desselfs Testamentaire Executeur Mr. J. R. Tile, optegeven te rekening van den denaff, tot medio December.

Advertisement.

THE coppered and fast-sailing Brig **HOPE** will sail for Bombay on or before the first of December.—For passage apply to her commander at the Godowns of Messrs. Dulaurens and Fiellerup, Voorrey.

Wanted, a Chief Mate on board the Brig Hope—good wages will be allowed. Apply to the Captain at the Godowns of Messrs. Dulaurens and Fiellerup, Voorrey.

Benodigd een Opper-stuurman op de Brik Hope, goede Maands-gagie zal gegeven worden, te bevragen by den Kaplyn op de Voorrey by de Heer A. Levie.

FOR SALE,
A LARGE HOUSE,
VERY CONVENIENT FOR A
MERCHANT,
IN MALACCA STREET,
No. 22,
Apply to Mr. G. F. Smit.

TE KOOP,
HET WEL TER NEGOTIE GELEEGEN HUIS,
OP DE GROOTE ROEA MALLACCA,
No. 22,
Nader informatie by G. F. Smit.

FOR SALE,
GARDEN AND HOUSE,
SITUATED AT RYSWICK,
BELONGING TO
MR. VAN NAERSEN,
For particulars apply to the Proprietor

LANDED FROM THE
SHIP FLINDERS,
16 Bags of Bread, marked C. I. M.
4 Casks of Salt Provisions, } Same mark.
1 Do. of Ghee, }
The above Articles are laying at Mr. Vermeer's House, New-port Street; and will be delivered to the Owner on producing the Bill of Lading and paying charges.

FOR SALE,
Mr. Aaron Levie's House,
IN THE VORREY,
LATELY IMPORTED,
CREME DE NOYAU, white and red, warranted genuine from Mr. Rayets, at Mauritius, and in cases of one dozen each, the prize 25 Spanish Dollars per case.
— **POCK,** in half chests of 6 dozen, at 18 Spanish Dollars per dozen.
— **SHERRY WINE,** in chests, at 16 Spanish Dollars per dozen.
Also,
— A few pieces of superfine Northern **LONG CLOTH,**
And ditto ditto **IZAREES.**

For Private Sale
The good brig PILGRIM
AS FROM SEA,
WITH all her standing and running Rigging, &c. burthen one hundred tons or thereabouts, built at Calcutta of the best materials.
For further particulars enquire of Messrs. WATTLEWORTH & DAVIDSON.
Batavia, Nov. 7, 1812.

For Sale,
AT THE GODOWNS OF
Messrs. Wattleworth & Davidson,
LONDON Particular Madeira Wine,
in Pipes, half pipes and chests,
Port Wine of superior quality, in six and twelve dozen chests,
First growth English Claret, in do. do. do.
Pale Ale, in Hogsheads and Chests.
Batavia, Nov. 7, 1812.

UIT de hand te koop twee Colleks, de eene met een Boek, gelegen aan de Westzijde van de Groote Rivier in de Stad, te bevragen by de weltevrede Caulier, welke nog aanbiedt twee extra fraaye Orgels, die by haar aan huis knanen worden bezichtigd.

ADVERTISEMINT.
GENTLEMEN who wish to hire Carriages and Horses from the Stables of the Subscriber by the day, will be pleased to take notice that the Carriages must return at twelve o'clock to the Stables, for the purpose of changing Horses, and will again be sent out at two or half past two o'clock, and those who hire them for the day, will be pleased to observe, that unless they are returned at or before twelve o'clock, the hire for the whole day will be charged, and that no Carriages or Horses will be let out of the Stables of the Subscriber, unless the hire for the same is paid in advance.
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Wattevreden, Nov. 1, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.
HET wordt mede aan het publiek bekend gemaakt, als dat in de Wagenverhuurdery op Wattevreden Wagens worden verhuurd na Batavia voor contant geld elke dag, verzoekende elk een, die zich hier van zal willen bedienen, des middags de klokke twaalf uur zyn Wagen en Paarden, terug te zenden, en de zelve te laten verwisselen, de welke tegens twee uur, of iets later weder tot zyn dispositie zullen zyn, kennende anders, het publiek van de hier in het Land vallende Paarden, niet de noodige dienst verlangen, edog laat over twaalf uren te huts komende zal de verhuuring geëeekend worden, als of dezelve voor de geheele dag genoten was.
Den honger van de zelve,
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Wattevreden,
den 6 November 1812.

ADVERTISEMINT.
THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that all Gentlemen who travel and make use of his Carriages and Horses, except those who have a written order, either from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor or from General Gillespie, Commander of the Forces, that the hire of such Carriages or Horses is to be charged to Government, will be required to pay for the hire of such Carriages or Horses in advance from hence to Buitenzorg, at Wattevreden, and from Buitenzorg to Mr. Maas the Tavern-keeper there, and that no more than three Carriages can be furnished from Buitenzorg to Wattevreden, and also from Wattevreden to Buitenzorg each day.
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Wattevreden, Nov. 1, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.
HET wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, een iegelyk na Buitenzorg heen, of weder willende reyden, en niet directelyk met een Order van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur, of van den Generaal GILLESPIE, Commandant en Chef over de Force op Java voorzien zyn, waardoor aangehouden wordt, dat de zelve voor Gouvernements wege reyden, alhier op Wattevreden, ty het bestellen eener Wagen of Paarden na Buitenzorg, dadelyk voor heen en weder, zullen moeten betaalen, zullende even eens van Buitenzorg geene Wagens of Paarden te bekomen zyn, voor passagiers die van Java komen, aldaar woenen, of soms eenige dagen daar vertoeven, of het Post geld, zal aan de aldaar zynde Herbergier Maas, moeten voldaan worden, wordende mede het publiek verwittigd dat van Buitenzorg dagelyk geene Wagens meer, dan twee of op zyn hoogst drie, na Wattevreden zullen vertrekken, en ingelyks van Wattevreden na Buitenzorg.
Den honger van het Post wesen,
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Wattevreden,
den 6 November 1812.

A FEW COPIES OF
GRAMMAR RULES
FOR THE ATTAINMENT
OF THE
MALAYO LANGUAGE,
MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,
MOLENVLIET.

One Hundred Sp. Dollars Reward.
WHEREAS the quarters of Mr. SMITH, H. M. 14 Regt. Weltevreden, were forced open in the rear on Monday evening last, between the Hours of seven and nine, and plundered of a Writing Desk, a Dirk with gilt scabbard and black waistbelt, besides a large quantity of shirts, jackets, waistcoats, pantaloons, and gaiters; all of which were marked G. SMITH, with printing types, the writing desk was found about 25 yards in the rear of the quarters, broke open & plundered of 30 Ducatoons, 27 gold Ducats, and six gold Djocjo Rings, four of which have been since found among the grass.—If any person will come forward and give such information as will enable the offender or offenders to be prosecuted to conviction, he shall instantly receive the above reward.—If any person who may have been induced by promises of reward or otherwise to join in committing the said depredation, shall in like manner inform against the principal so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall be pardoned and shall moreover receive one half of the above reward.—It is requested, if any cloaths marked as stated above, should be tendered for sale that they be detained as well as the person tendering them.

ADVERTISEMINT.
TWO be sold, by private sale, for silver money, a house situated in the Koestraat, in the suburbs of Batavia, and two stables opposite to the same, the property of Messrs E. S. and D. S. Smit, also three pair of horses with harness, household furniture, silver plate, &c. all for silver and ready money. For particulars apply to Messrs van Panhuis and Meyer, the last dwelling at the House abovementioned, to either of whom all those that have any claim on, or are indebted to the said Smits, are requested to state their demands and pay their debts respectively within the shortest period possible.

ADVERTENTIE.
UIT de hand te koop, voor zilver geld het Huis in de Koestraat en de daar oet staande twee Stallen van de Heeren Smit, alsmede tegens gereede betaling in zilver een fray span van vier en een dito van twee, paarde tuigen voor spannen van vieren en van twee mitsg. diverse menelaere goederen en zilver werken.
Voorts word een ieder die nach iets te verdueren nog schuldig is aan de boerengemelde Heeren Smit vriendelyk verzoekt zo spoedig mogelyk daarvan opgave te doen, alzy aan de Heer van PANHUIS dan wel aan de Heer MEYER woonende in het huis bovengem. by welke Heeren ook onderderrigting ontrent het huis, de paarden en goederen te bekomen is.

HEEDEN verloste van een wel geleid schapen zoon, OATHA. HANDEB. DEERON, huisvrouw van
J. S. OATZ.
BATAVIA,
den 16 Nov. 1812.

Java Government Gazette.
BATAVIA,
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 31, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
BATAVIA, November 10, 1812.
Certain repairs and alterations being immediately required in the barracks occupied by the Java Corps, and in the wooden barracks occupied by the Detachment of His Majesty's 14th Regiment, and the Honorable Company's European Regiment, the Deputy Barrack-master General is authorized to commence on those repairs immediately, and also to complete some petty repairs in the barrack at Ryswick, which is appropriated to Invalids and others in charge of the Town Major.

The Commander of the Forces is requested to issue such orders and directions as he may think necessary for these purposes, and to direct that estimates for the several works be transmitted with the least possible delay.
By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sect. to Govt. Mil. Dept.
GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, November 12, 1812.
1.—The Medical Establishment for Prisoners of War at Ryswick is abolished from this date; and the Town Major is directed to send such men as remain sick in that Hospital to the General Hospital at Weltevreden, where the Surgeon in charge will draw the establishment allowance under the usual certificates.
2.—It having been represented that Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hughes, of His Majesty's 78th Regiment, had charge of the sick of Detachments of His Majesty's 69th and 78th Regiments from Madras, and it being also certified that such men were not included in the daily Indents for provisions, but were victualled by Mr. Hughes, agreeably to usage, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Assistant Surgeon Hughes to draw the Medical allowance for those Detachments, agreeably to the Madras Regulations up to the date of their landing in Java.
3.—The advance of one hundred and fifty Spanish Dollars made by Dr. Hunter, Superintendent Surgeon to Mr. Mouthaan, ordered on emergency to proceed in Medical charge of Invalids in the Samdanee Transport is confirmed, and that sum is to be deducted from the allowances of Mr. Mouthaan in settling his accounts.
4.—The Order of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, under date the 5th July last, appointing Mr. Assistant Surgeon Smart, to take charge of the Detachments of Horse and Foot Artillery at Salatiga is confirmed; and Mr. Smart will accordingly draw the Medical allowances of those Detachments from that date.
By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Assist. Sect. to Govt. Mil. Dept.
GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, November 12, 1812.
The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Scourabaya Division Orders issued by Colonel Gibbs and Major Fraser.
Date 3d Jan. 1812; } To make coats for IL
M. 78th Regt.
— 4th Apr. 1812; } To complete cyts as
above.
— 4th Apr. 1812; } Concerning Barracks,
— 30th May 1812; } for IL M. 78th
— 20th July 1812; } Regt. at De Noyo.
The Bills presented by Lieutenant Wether, all for these disbursements are accordingly passed.
At the same time, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council enjoins the strict attention of Commanding Officers of Divisions and Posts to the General Orders of Government under date the 21st February, 1812, and directs a strict attention to the regulations therein laid down for Contingent Disbursements, which will be closely adhered to by Government.
By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Assist. Sect. to Govt. Mil. Dept.
GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 12, 1812.
With reference to the Orders of Government under date the 19th August last, respecting the Post Establishment, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when Military Officers, travelling on the public service are allowed a re-payment of their travelling charges, in conformity to those Orders, such re-payment shall be made to them by the Deputy Military Barrack-master General.
For this purpose the amount paid for Travelling Expenses, accompanied by the Post-master's receipts, will be submitted for remainder of General Orders, local intelligence, &c. See Additional Supplement.

BATAVIA.—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and only attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice in the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

Gebrakt te BATAVIA By A. H. HUBBARD, des DE ERVEN COMPAGNIES Drukkerij OF MOLENVLIET.

Werd by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javaasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inlichting omtrent de termen van inlegging en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedrukte Courant, te bekomen zyn. Advertissementen, Nieuwtydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren niet konde Couranten niet op de behoortlyken tyd inleveren, worden verzegt door den Drukker te zinnen te informeren, dat anders zulke inleveringen door te komen.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1812.

European Extracts.

The following are the principal papers read at the general Court of Proprietors held at the India House on the 1st May, the proceedings of which were inserted in the Supplement to our Paper of October 17.

The first paper in the series No. XXX. is a note from Lord Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, inclosing a Resolution of a Meeting of Persons interested in the Tin Trade, requesting Lord Falmouth, the County Members, and other Gentlemen named, "to use their endeavours to get a clause inserted in the Company's charter, binding them to export a certain quantity of tin, not exceeding 1,200 tons per annum, at a certain price, to be fixed at 20 per cent. under the average price of tin in London in each year."

No. XXXI is a letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to Lord Melville, in which they enter at great length into the export trade of tin to China, both by the Company itself, and the Dutch East India Company. They then proceed to state, that "supposing that twelve hundred tons are taken each year (at the present price of 133l. per ton), the annual loss will be 34,575l.; and further, if it be contemplated that the contract shall be binding upon the East India Company for twenty-one years, the gross loss in that time, at compound interest, will accumulate to upwards of 1,300,000l."

The letter concludes with the following propositions: "That the Court will be ready to purchase of the county of Cornwall the annual quantity of eight hundred tons of tin, at the price of 80l. per ton, payable by bills of exchange, at twelve months date, as at present, with interest for six months, at five per cent. per annum in time of war, and four per cent. per annum in time of peace;" by which the Company calculate they shall sustain a loss of 18s. 8d. per ton.

"And they will be ready to take a farther annual quantity of four hundred tons, at the price of 75l. per ton, payable as above."

"But should the newly acquired territorial possessions in the Indian seas, aided by the events which are passing in South America, open facilities for importing increased quantities of tin into China so as to reduce the price there in any considerable degree, it is to be understood, that these prices shall undergo revision."

"That should the county of Cornwall not approve the above propositions, the Court will be ready to receive annually twelve hundred tons of tin, and to consign the same to China, free of freight, there to be sold on account of the proprietors, deducting only the insurance and actual expenses."

The intervening Numbers from XXXI. to XLIII. consist of the Petition of the Company to the House of Commons, and various minutes of the Court of Directors, approving it, and ordering its presentation to the House. No. XLIV. which we here subjoin, is the continuation of the Correspondence between the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and the President of the Board of Control.

No. XLIV.

Letter from the Deputation to the Right Honorable the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

East India-house, April 15, 1812.

My Lord,—The correspondence between the President of the Board of Commissioners, on the part of his Majesty's Government, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the subject of the renewal of the Company's Charter, having been laid before the General Court of Proprietors, we now, in consequence of the resolutions of that body, propose to ourselves the honour of continuing the correspondence with your Lordship, and especially to reply to the letters of the late President, dated the 21st and 23d of March, and to his observations accompanying the former of these letters.

In the first place, however, permit us to offer some remarks on the outlines of the negotiation, as far as it has hitherto advanced, and on the opposition which has begun to shew itself to certain propositions, respecting the necessity and importance of which his Majesty's Government and the East India Company appear to have entertained similar sentiments.

It is manifest, from the letters written on the part of the Court of Directors, that they have contemplated with the utmost

reluctance such an enlargement of the trade to India, as seemed to be desired by his Majesty's Ministers, because they believed that the commercial advantages expected from it to this country would not be realized, and feared that it might eventually endanger the security of the British possessions in the East. We must desire on the part of the Court of Directors, distinctly and in the face of the country, to state this opinion, not as advanced without conviction, to serve a cause, but as the genuine result of such knowledge and experience as the Court possess, upon a subject respecting which they have better means of information than any of those associations who are now eager to take full possession of the Eastern trade, and upon which, also, it is certainly material that the public should form just ideas. We have indeed, yet seen no arguments advanced, in answer to those reasons which the Court have offered against the opening of the trade; and particularly against the expectation of the great increase to be produced by such a measure in the exports from this country to India, and the imports thence. Lord Melville has signified his concurrence with the Court, in thinking that the public will be disappointed, at least at first, in this expectation; and though his Lordship has said, that "the Court do not appear to have succeeded in establishing the proposition, that any detriment will arise to the public interest, either here or in India, or ultimately even to the interest of the Company themselves, from the introduction of private adventurers," we must beg leave to observe, first, that we cannot doubt "the introduction of private adventurers" which his Lordship and in view, was less extensive than is now likely to be contended for by some portions of the public, and was connected, in his mind, with limitations and restrictions in the conduct of the trade, which those who claim the largest opening of it exclude; and, secondly, that several reasons which the Court have urged, to shew that much detriment would arise from a general opening of the trade, remain unanswered, either in his Lordship's letters, or in any of the public resolutions we have yet seen. Until of late, the general language held on the subject of the Indian trade was, rather that the merchants of Great Britain should be allowed to apply their industry to such branches of it, and to such parts of the Indian Seas, as the commerce of the Company did not embrace, than that they should invade the portion of the trade which the Company carried on. But now little is said about the advantages to be derived from adventures to the unexplored parts of India; and the objects likely to be most warmly contended for are not new accessions of commerce to the nation, but a transfer of much of those branches of trade, already carried on by the Company in London, to individuals in the out-ports. The large concessions at first required from the Company by his Majesty's Government appear only to have encouraged the merchants of the out-ports to make still further demands, regardless, as it would seem, of the political consequence that might ensue from a compliance with them, and apparently unaware, too, that the corporate capacity of the East India Company is perpetual, and cannot be annulled, even if the qualified monopoly they have enjoyed were to cease.

We are confident, my Lord, it was not the intention of his Majesty's Ministers, that the East India Company should be broken down and despoiled of those faculties, necessary to enable it to perform the important part assigned to it by the Legislature in the Government of the British empire in the East; a part which probably it will be allowed to have performed well, and with more safety and advantage to the mother country, than any other system hitherto thought of could have done. The benefits accruing to that Government by the reciprocal aids of revenue and commerce, the powers of which are united in the constitution of the Company, in a way peculiar to it, have been often seen and fully acknowledged; and were it necessary, it would be easy to enlarge upon them. These powers have now become so incorporated, that it is impossible to separate them, without essentially endangering the whole of a system that has proved in practice eminently useful. If, therefore, the commercial part of that system were now to be destroyed, the political functions exercised by the Company would be so weakened, as

necessarily to bring into view questions of the last importance to the safety of the British Empire in India, and of the British constitution at home.

We hence assuredly rely, that the wisdom of Parliament, and the good sense of the nation in general, will resist those rash and violent innovations upon the system of the Company, which the merchants of different towns, proceeding upon theoretical ideas, and overlooking most material facts, now appear to intend, without any certainty, even of extending the commerce of this country, but to the unavoidable detriment of its political interests abroad and its financial interests at home.

It was in contemplation of dangers less immediate and alarming than the designs now avowed threaten, that the Court so earnestly proposed that the renewal of the Charter should proceed, with certain modifications, upon the basis of the Act of 1793, which made the Company the medium of the enlargements of private trade; but having been forced to depart from this preliminary principle which they still maintain, consults the true policy of this country, and the sacrifice of which they may observe, by the way, inflicts great injury upon all the private interests and parties engaged in the Indian trade, as established by that Act, particularly on the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, whose professional merits are universally acknowledged, the Court are, however, perfectly satisfied, from the assurances already given by his Majesty's Ministers from the beginning, that any enlargements which may be given in the Indian trade shall be accompanied with such provisions as will guard against the dangers to which such enlargements might otherwise expose the existing system.

Several of the precautions necessary in this view were suggested in the Hints submitted by the Deputation of the Court to Lord Melville, on the 4th of March; and upon these, and the Observations made upon them by him, we now feel ourselves called upon farther to offer some elucidations to your Lordship.

Hints 1, 2, 3, Observations 1, 2, 3.—On the very important head of the China trade, permit us, my Lord, to remark, that although the security of the revenue is doubtless a very fit consideration for his Majesty's Government and for Parliament, yet the Company do not understand that the continuance of their exclusive privilege in this trade is rested on considerations of revenue alone, nor that it ought to be affected by any varying circumstances in that branch of the public affairs. The Company have the actual possession of the monopoly of that trade, which was given them for national purposes; and by the perpetuity of their corporate capacity must be more capable of maintaining it against the competition of private merchants, than those merchants would be to drive them out of it. But such competition would be ruinous to the public interests; for the Company already supply the nation with as much as it wants of China commodities, which are almost entirely used for home consumption, and export woollens and metals of this country, to the amount of a million sterling annually, at a loss to themselves during war. By competition, the cost of teas, and other China articles, would be enhanced, the price of our staples lowered there, and if individuals could possess themselves of the trade, the exports in those articles which they could not sell to profit would be lost to the country: A struggle, therefore, between the Company & individuals, could only produce ruinous consequences to both: The jealousy of the Chinese Government, which now allows only one port of that vast empire for all its foreign commerce, and subjects the European residents at Canton to a confinement to their factories for six months of the year; and to banishment to Macao for the other six months, would undoubtedly take alarm at the ingress of indefinite numbers of unconnected Englishmen from Europe, and if it did not at once exclude them, would soon be induced to do so, by the disorders which would not fail to follow, and which are, on the present limited scale of intercourse, prevented or palliated only by the extreme caution and established usages of the Company's supra-cargoes. Thus the trade would be entirely lost to the country, and with it not only the export of a million of its manufactures annually, but a revenue of four millions, with the fleet of excellent ships now employed in that commerce, to the great inconvenience of the people at large, the

ruin of particular classes, and the complicated injury of the state. The resort of American ships to Canton, without either hindrance from the Chinese or consequent disorder, affords no parallel to the case of an open trade from Great Britain and Ireland to China. Those Americans, few in number, carrying thither only silver, and carrying away silk cloths as well as tea, derived their reception and protection very much from the orderly English factory long established there, who had endured treatment from the Chinese government to which no representative of his Majesty could submit. We are satisfied, therefore, my Lord, that such provisions will be introduced into the new Charter, as will effectually secure this great branch of trade to the Company and the nation, in the manner it has hitherto been enjoyed.

Hints 5, Observations 5.—To the concession on this head, we wish it to be added, that the company shall have a fair price for all the saltpetre they shall supply to the Government.

Hints 6, Observations 6.—As the confinement of the private trade to and from India to the port of London is an article of essential importance on the whole of the present question, involving the safety of the Company, it may be expedient, that we state somewhat fully the various and powerful considerations on which the propriety and necessity of the measure rest. These considerations relate to the usages resulting, unavoidably from the nature of the Company, which, for political as well as commercial purposes, it is so material to preserve; from the law of the land; the existing rights of individuals; the convenience of the re-exportation of Indian commodities; and the security of the public revenue.

From the first institution of the East India Company, they have used the port of London only; and the practice of selling their imports by public auction only, is also almost coeval with the Company.

The utility which dictated the first of these practices is obvious: a little consideration will shew the other to be yet more necessary. If private bargaining and trafficking with individuals, and from day to day, were allowed in the sales of the great imports of the Company, how many doors would be open for collusion, imposition, and abuse? It would be impossible the business could go on in that way; and the very liability of it to suspicion, would be enough to destroy the confidence of the proprietors and the public. Besides, the importations of the Company coming in fleets at stated seasons, it suited the convenience of all parties, that the sales should also be only at stated seasons, and public, which afford the opportunity to buyers to resort from all parts, foreign as well as domestic, to those sales.

In the 9th and 10th years of King William the Third, the Legislature interposed to prohibit the sale of East India goods, otherwise than by public auction; and in the next year of that Prince it was also enacted, that the East India goods should be sold only in London. Thus the law at present stands.

The immediate object of the Legislature, in these enactments, appears to have been the security of the revenue, then appointed to be derived from the customs laid on Indian goods imported:

And nothing so effectual could be devised for that security. To bring the imports to one place; to have them lodged under the keys of the Government officers; to have them sold publicly, in the presence of those officers; and, finally, to have the duties, thus carefully ascertained, collected through the medium of the Company, with hardly any charge: the whole of this practice is the most complete provision that can be imagined, against deceit, fraud, or expense, in realizing this branch of revenue to the public.

But if this was material in the time of King William, when perhaps the revenue from East India Goods, including China, did not exceed 100,000l. how essential must it be at present to the State, when that revenue exceeds four millions.

With all the care now taken, and when London is the only lawful place of importation, it is well known that teas, shawls, silks (prohibited for the encouragement of our own manufactures), and other articles, are at the present time, to some extent, smuggled on shore from the East India ships, notwithstanding the penalties of the law; and when, in addition to the legal penalties, the offending parties, if the Company's servants, are liable to further fines

and mulets on all illicit trade. But the hope of evading the heavy duties will ever continue to operate on persons, who look no farther than their own immediate profit or convenience.

Every deviation from the established usage would so far destroy its simplicity and efficiency, and open the way to abuses. Suppose the importations to be allowed to go only to one out-port, a new establishment, new expense, new trouble, would be created, and a channel opened for smuggling, fraud, and abuse. What would it be, then, if several out-ports were opened for the landing and sale of Indian and Chinese goods?

But this still supposes the Company, either for itself or for private traders, to be the only medium of importation. If, however, all individuals were to be allowed to import, and into all the ports of the United Kingdom, especially if they were allowed to employ ships of small burthen, which drawing little water, could run into obscure ports in the remote parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, where would be the practicability of any safe control? Legions of Custom-house and Excise officers must be appointed, at a very great expense; and after all, where the duties are so high as they are, especially on the articles of tea, silk, and fine muslins, smuggling without end must be expected. If private ships were allowed to go to the Eastern Islands, they could find means to procure tea; and if also allowed to return to the out-ports, smuggling in that article would be by far the most gaining trade.

At present the duties upon East India goods are collected and paid in London, at a very small expense to Government, and to the full extent to which they ought to be paid. This follows, because the value of the goods is ascertained by competition at the Company's sales. Were every port to have its India-house, where would be this general competition? The same goods which pay the duty *ad valorem* would be liable to one amount of duty at Fowey, to another at Dublin, to a third at Port Glasgow; all differing from each other, and from that paid at London. There would be no remedy for this inconvenience, whatever may be said by interested persons to the contrary. The endless variety of Indian commodities, renders it impossible that they should generally pay what are called *rated* duties, of so much per piece, or so much per yard. Pepper may pay a fixed sum by the pound, and sugar by the hundred weight; but the staple article of piece goods, and many others, must ever be rated by the value, quantity being no just criterion.

It therefore follows, from what has been above observed, that were the trade to be carried to the out-ports of the United Kingdom, the revenue drawn from Indian goods must be greatly diminished, and the charges of collecting it greatly increased.

Let it be next inquired, what would be the effect of such a change on different interests: the persons already possessed of valuable property employed for the Indian trade, the exporters of Indian commodities from this country, and on the East-India Company itself?

The city of London, in their corporate capacity, as conservators of the Thames, and all classes of persons in the metropolis, who are engaged in the building and outfit of ships, in the carriage, warehousing, sorting, buying, and selling of the Company's goods, have also a direct interest in the present discussion.

The East-India Dock Company have likewise a very great and obvious interest in keeping the Indian trade in the Port of London.

With respect to the re-export trade in Indian commodities, at least three-fourths of the imports from India have hitherto been for the supply of the continental markets. The foreign buyers repose confidence in the regularity and publicity with which the Company's sales are conducted. When the trade was solely in the hands of the Company, the particulars of their cargoes were published immediately on the arrival of the ships, and distributed all over the Continent. Notices of the quantities to be sold, and periods of sale, were also published for the like distribution. The sales of each description of goods were made at stated periods, twice in the year. The buyers, of course, knew the state of the market at the time of coming to the sale, and the purchases were made under an assurance, that no more goods, of such description, would be disposed of before the next sale. Hence they had a certainty of the market for six months. This established a solid confidence, which very much benefited the sales. Such confidence has, no doubt, been much weakened since 1793, when private persons were partially admitted into the trade. The chief object of the private trader being, as it always must be, to obtain prompt sales to meet

the payment of bills, East-India goods are frequently resold while they remain in the Company's warehouse, merely by a transfer of vouchers. The goods, when so sold, will produce from five to ten per cent more than when in the hands of individuals. This is particularly the case as to drugs, which are subject to great adulteration.

The confidence that has been entertained of the Company's regularity and fair dealing has been such, that the foreign buyers have given their orders to their correspondents in London, on the faith merely of the descriptive marks; and goods, on their arrival on the Continent, frequently pass through various hands, before they are finally unpacked.

By the mode proposed, it is to be feared the foreign buyer will cease to be at any certainty as to his purchases, and the quality of the commodities; and this may, eventually, lead foreigners to look directly to India, for the supply that has hitherto been furnished through the medium of this country.

To speak now of the effects of the proposed change upon the interests of the Company. And first, with respect to the East India trade, properly so called, as contradistinguished from the imports from China. If the mode of private sale of Indian goods in every town in the kingdom were introduced, would not the stated and the public sales, to which the Company are restricted, be continually anticipated, and consequently the supply of the foreign markets be so also; though, on the whole, these markets could not take off more? Could these sales, then, secure a general assemblage of buyers? Could it be reckoned upon, that the Company's goods would go off, as they usually have hitherto done, at the sales. Could the prices be expected to indemnify the Company, when the market should be lowered by the necessity or impatience of private importers? Could the realization, in money, of the Company's Indian imports be depended on: that realization, so necessary to the finances of the Company? and if not, how could the currency of their affairs be preserved? how could they pay for exports to India? how could they maintain the fleet of ships they now employ in their Indian commerce: a fleet so necessary for the transportation of troops and stores, and warlike services in India? And if the Company's Indian commerce failed, and so much of the Indian imports were transferred to out-ports, what must become of many of the Company's wharfs, warehouses, and other articles of dead stock, formed at a vast expense, in consequence of this Indian trade? And where would be the benefit to the nation by the change? Would it be any thing else but transferring to Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin, that which London now has? Would it be really any accession of benefit to the empire at large? And what, to look towards India, would be the effect of an unlimited trade from the out-ports of Great Britain and Ireland to all those regions? Would it be possible to enforce the regulations which his Majesty's Ministers think absolutely necessary for preventing an uncontrolled intercourse with the East, and for averting the evils that would ensue from it?

These questions, to add no more, ought to be very clearly and satisfactorily answered, before so great a change is attempted,—before an order of things that has subsisted so long, and done so well, is subverted and destroyed. If great and sudden innovations ought, at all times, to be regarded with caution and distrust, surely ought those in particular which are proposed by men for their own immediate advantage.

But what are the arguments with which the merchants of the out-ports may be supposed to enforce their claim? Natural right; the freedom of trade; allowing every man to carry on his own business in his own way; the odium of the principle of monopoly; the disadvantage with which they would carry on the trade, if they were obliged to bring back their ships to London, instead of their own ports; the disadvantage to the country consumers.

To all this it may be replied, that supposing the whole true, are these arguments of weight and value sufficient to overturn the present long established system of the company and to endanger so large a portion of the public revenue? As to the arguments from nature, right, &c. such arguments must always be limited by considerations of practical good. The only practical arguments that occur in favour of the out-ports, are the advantage to the merchants themselves and to the country consumers. Now what is the amount of this advantage? Let it not be forgotten, that at present it is problematical, at least, whether any great Indian trade can be established by the private merchants; that, at any rate, the chief part of Indian

goods imported into England is intended for re-exportation; that London is the fittest port and mart for the foreign trade, especially since the Warehousing Act; that there is really little consumption of Indian goods in the interior of this country; and that if no great accession of trade should be brought to the country by the private merchants, then they will have sacrificed the existing system, without obtaining even the object for which the sacrifice was made.

It may perhaps be said, that the Hudson's Bay Company has public sales, and that yet there are sales on account of individuals of the same articles the Company import. But this will form no parallel case as to Companies, nor is there any great question of revenue concerned. The only article imported by the Hudson's Bay Company is *furs*. The sales of this article, on private account, are also by auction, and it is believed confined to London. The whole is comparatively a small affair, and can be of no weight in the present question.

Upon the whole, therefore, it seems most certain, that on such slender grounds, with respect to advantage (and advantage, as before mentioned, only to be taken from London for the out-ports,) with so little certainty of establishing any great trade to or from India, with such imminent hazard to the East India Company and to the revenue, it would be contrary to the prudent policy which this nation has generally observed and most unwise in itself, to venture upon so great an innovation, some of the effects of which were pointed out to the President of the Board of Commissioners three years ago (printed papers, page 80) effects which, by his silence he seems to have admitted; and, in a word it may be apprehended, that they would amount to the destruction of the Company's India trade; their Indian commercial establishments, their Indian shipping, and finally leave the China monopoly so insulated and unsupported, as to bring that also, at length, to its fall, and with it, the whole fabric of the Company, and the great revenue now so easily realised through its medium; nor can it be at all doubtful that, in such case, the China trade would also be lost to the nation.

It is not irrelevant to this subject to advert to a passage in the history of the Dutch East India Company, under the year 1602. "The plurality of East India partnerships or societies, at this time, formed in Holland, creating much disorder and clashing in that commerce, the States-General summoned before them the Directors of all those Companies, and obliged them to unite, for the future, into one, to which united Company the States granted the sole commerce to East India for 21 years from the 20th of March 1602." They had, in consequence, several *Chambers* of East India Commerce in Holland, as Amsterdam, Middleburgh, &c. but they were all under one united direction.*

Hints 7. Observations 7.—In the time of King William, the Company were allowed five per cent on the private trade.

Hints 8.—Observations 8.—Many remarks made upon the 6th article will also apply to this, which might have properly formed a part of it. We need therefore, only observe here, that the permitting of ships to sail from the out-ports, will go very materially to injure the interests of those who were let into the Indian trade by the Act of 1793; to increase the danger of colonization abroad; and of injury to the revenue, by smuggling, at home, as well as another danger to be noticed in the next article.

Hints 10. Observations 10.—It is not only to all our Indian possessions that the exportation of military stores ought always to be prohibited, but also to the numerous islands in the Eastern Seas, inhabited by a vindictive race of people, who may be ready, not only to buy warlike stores, but to engage Europeans in their quarrels; and the sailings of ships from the out-ports will certainly increase the danger of these evils.

* See Anderson's Commerce and Macpherson's Annals of Commerce under 1602.

(To be Continued.)

SICILY.

MESSINA, DEC. 7.

We do not remember ever to have witnessed a more general expression of popular satisfaction, than that which was manifested on the arrest of those who have been discovered to hold a communication with the enemy. The countenances of all the inhabitants of the city and its environs, display that kind of satisfaction which arises when a great danger is avoided, and those who have been exposed to it have reached a place of safety.

This general satisfaction was, however un-

mixed with any exultation and triumph over the detected enemy, nor were the friends and families of the persons arrested in any manner insulted; on the contrary, all the persons arrested were permitted to write to their families and friends, and to receive answers from them, as also clothes, utensils, and whatever else they thought proper to supply to them. Every one of them had a good dinner served up every day at the expence of the British Government, and money has been sent to the families of some who are known to be in want; and to the families of all, the greatest attention has been paid, and every request granted consistent with the great end we have in view, which is to extirpate entirely the French conspiracy in this city, which fortunately we now seem to have the means of accomplishing.

We congratulate our readers on the discovery which has been made of a number of spies and assassins in the night of the 4th instant in the following manner

Notice having been received some days back, that 4 Calabrese, of a very suspicious character, were in the suburb of San Leo; all their motions were watched, and on the above-mentioned night they were all surprised in bed. Although dressed, and armed with pistols and stilettoes, when the Officers of police entered their chamber, they all leaped out of bed. They endeavoured to make their escape, at the same time making a most desperate resistance. One was killed on the spot, two others severely wounded, and the fourth taken, after having been pursued. The following are the names of the four. Giuseppe Prestia, killed; Antonia Crisera, wounded; Antonio Masolino, wounded; and Pietro Reitano.

On the 5th of Dec. a commission of the General Officers in Messina and its vicinity was appointed by the Lieut. Gen. commander of the British forces, to investigate the circumstances. Proofs were at hand in abundance, to convince every one that they were spies sent by the enemy; but besides these, both Crisera and Masolino confessed their crimes, and both confessed as persons whose death was certain, and could only hope for pardon in the other world, that they had been sent by General Manhes, who commands the army in Calabria, for the express purpose of assassinating an Officer in the British army. This declaration was voluntary, and made in the presence of seven English Officers; and Crisera, in particular, repeated, as he said, the very words spoken to him by the French General when he gave him directions.

We shall forbear to make any comment on this dreadful fact. We will not say that we can scarcely believe that any man bearing the name of a soldier, even among the Galmuc Tartars, could so disgrace that honourable title as to become an assassin. We shall content ourselves with merely stating the voluntary declaration of two men who knew they must be hanged, and who knew that nothing was to be gained by such a declaration. In fact they were tried and condemned merely as spies; when, to the surprise of all those who were present, they confessed that they were also intentional assassins. Sicilians, form your own judgment on this affair!

In consequence of the abovementioned investigation, Musolino was hanged yesterday morning, after the usual exercises of religion. Crisera has not been hanged, because his wounds did not permit him to be taken to the place of execution. As soon as he shall be in a condition to be removed, he will be executed. Pietro Reitano is under sentence of death, but will not be executed until one Capasso has been tried, who is now a prisoner in the citadel. It is known that Reitano was one of the ruffians employed by the said Capasso to murder and rob the courier from Palermo, as soon as Lord W. Bentinck should arrive there, in order to get the dispatches which might come from his Lordship, and carry them to Calabria. This Pieter Reitano appears to be a hardened villain, he will confess nothing, and seems to be perfectly suited to his horrible trade. He was seen to throw some letters and papers into a collar when pursued; and these, when recovered, were found to be most of them in his handwriting and to consist of letters to the enemy, and receipts for money sent to him. He had for an adherent one Gregario Solano. It was he who provided the assassins with knives and stilettoes. Solano will be tried immediately, and if found guilty, there is no doubt but he will be executed the moment that the sentence has been passed. All these treacheries, assassinations, and horrors, make our blood run cold, and no doubt must cause the most lively emotion in all hearts that have in them a spark of sensibility. But we have discovered the whole chain of intrigues and spies employed in them; and with the assistance and protection of Heaven, we will extirpate all the traitors concerned in these plots, and Sicily will be saved. Sicilians, let us again remind you that nobody has been arrested, nor will be hereafter, without proof.—*Gazetta Britannica*, Dec. 7.

The British army has lost a brave and worthy Officer, who is universally lamented—Major-General Vesey, who died on Monday Dec. 2, in the 49th year of his age. He had been on a tour round the Ionian Isles, and through the Archipelago, when on his return he was seized with a malignant fever. On his arrival here, the disorder had made so great a progress that all medical aid was in vain. He was buried with every military honour.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1812.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

through the regular channel in a contingent Bill to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and his signature thereto will be sufficient authority for re-payment as abovementioned.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 12, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, to succeed Colonel Eales in the Command of the Batavia Division of the Army.

This appointment to take effect from the 22d ultimo, the date of the appointment of Colonel Eales to be Resident and Commandant at Palembang and Minto.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 14, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council deeming it advisable to fix the salaries which shall be drawn by Surgeons of the late Dutch service, who may be employed by Government provisionally or in situations to which there is no fixed salary, is pleased to direct that the following rates of allowances be established for those Gentlemen in future.

To a Surgeon of the 1st Class under the late Government, per Month, Sp. Dols. 100
To a Surgeon of the 2d Class, - - - 60
To a Surgeon of the 3d Class, - - - 40

Whenever these Surgeons are detached on service off the Island of Java, they shall be permitted to draw an additional allowance, while so employed as follows—

To the Surgeons 1st Class, in addition, - - - Sp. Dols. - 60
Ditto 2d ditto, - - - - - 40
Ditto 3d ditto, - - - - - 30

Such Dutch Medical Gentlemen as are now employed in provisional situations will draw the above allowance accordingly.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 16, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having observed in the Madras Government Gazette, under date the 4th July last, that the Honorable Court of Directors have been pleased to authorize the remittance of the Fees of Commissions, and of the effects and credits of deceased Officers and Soldiers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in India, by Bills on their Honorable Court, and it being represented that considerable inconvenience is experienced by His Majesty's Regiments on this Island, for want of such remittance, the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that this Regulation be carried into effect with regard to His Majesty's Regiments serving in Java.

Applications will accordingly be received from Commanding Officers of Corps, respectively for Bills of Exchange on the Honorable Court of Directors for the Fees of Commissions and the effects and credits of deceased Officers and Soldiers. With these applications will also be transmitted a List specifying the several names of the parties on whose account the remittance is made, with the sum opposite to each, and the amount may be paid into the Treasuries of Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

The Bills will be then granted to the Paymasters of Corps respectively, agreeably to the Orders of the Honorable Court, and drawn at 42 days sight at the exchange of Five Shillings for One Spanish Dollar.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 16, 1812.

Lieutenant Hendy is appointed to proceed to Bengal in charge of the Sepoy Invalids ordered to be embarked in the Honorable Company's Extra ship Diana.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On the 12th inst. arrived the Honorable Company's cruiser Nautilus, Capt. Walker, from Macassar, whence she sailed on the 2d. Capt. Phillips, Resident and Commissioner came a Passenger. We are happy to hear that all the troops and the settlement in general were healthy when the Nautilus sailed.

On the 15th arrived the ship Doulet Savoy, Nakhoda, from Surat. She touched at Negapatnam and has brought some coast piece goods from thence. She afterwards put in at Bencoolen, which port she left on the 24th ult. Previous to her sailing from Bencoolen accounts were received that the mast of a ship, some boxes and a packet of letters had floated ashore near Manna. The letters, most of which were damaged by the sea water, were brought up to Bencoolen and have been forwarded by the Doulet Savoy. From some of them being inscribed on the envelope *per Mangalore*, it is apprehended that ship, which was to sail for this port soon after the Admiral Drury, has met with an unfortunate end. It farther was reported that a native, probably of Bengal, was seen near the place where the packet was found, but from his ignorance of the language of the country, no information could be obtained from him. He had been however sent for to Bencoolen, and by his means some more certain intelligence of this ill-fated vessel may be expected. There is still room to hope that the crew may have saved themselves in another part of the coast or the neighbouring islands. Some of the Calcutta newspapers (from which extracts will be found in the subsequent columns) bear date the 5th of September, so that the ship must have sailed subsequent to that date. The Doulet Savoy also brings accounts of the loss, near Natal, of an Arab ship, Shaik Ukeel master, which sailed from this port to Samarang in July and thence towards India. All the crew were saved.

Capt. Smith, of the Bengal Artillery is arrived from Bencoolen on the Doulet Savoy.

On the same day arrived the brig La Sidonia, which sailed on the 28th July from Mauritius, with a cargo of Cape wine and other articles.

Arrivals since our last.

Nov. 13.—H. C. schooner Young Baracoota, J. White, from Chumara.
Same day.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 1, Cruis, from do.

Do.—Do. No. 14, Roloff, from do.
Do.—Do. No. 16, Matys, from do.
Do. 14.—Arab brig Idroos, Said Ali Jufry, from Grissce, 29th Oct.—Cargo, Rice for Government.

Do. 15.—Arab ship Dowlet Savoy, Fatty Alley, from Bencoolen, 24th Oct.—Cargo, Piece Goods.—Passenger, Captain Smith, Artillery.

Same day.—Brig La Sidonia, Paul Marquer, from Mauritius, 28th July.—Cargo, Cape Wine and Sundries.

Nov. 17.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 2, J. de Tories, from Indramayo, 13th Nov.—Escorting eight Pirate praws and five Javanese Pirates captured by one of H. M. sloops of war, and eight Pirates living.

Nov. 18.—Malay brig Golek, Aris, from do. 15th Nov.—Cargo, Planks for Government.

Nov. 19.—H. M. ship Volage, Captain Leslie, from Madras.

Departures since our last.

Nov. 13.—Ship Admiral Drury, Robert King, for Mauritius.—Cargo, Sundries.

Do. 16.—Brig Farquhar, Jamieson, for Samarang, in Ballast.

Same day.—H. C. schooner Baracoota, J. White, for Chamara.

Do.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 1, Cruis, for Chamara.

Do.—Do. No. 14, Roloff, for do.

Do.—Do. No. 16, Matys, for Japara.

Nov. 19.—American ship James, B. Henderson, for Philadelphia, Sundries.

Nov. 20.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 2, J. de Tories.

Vessels lying in Batavia Roads.

H. M. ship Volage, H. C. brig Nautilus, do. ship Diana, do. Juliana, do. brig Minerva, ship Lowjee Family, do. Upton Castle, do. Experiment, do. Governor Raffles, do. Ann, do. Hermes, do. Flinders, brig Sedodis, do. Expedition, do. Ferntson, do. Pilgrim, do. Verwagting, do. Hop-Boer, do. Kater Bag, do. Hope, schooner Tiger, do. Drake, Arab ship Dowlet Savoy, do. Idroose, Malay brig Golek.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday evening the 13th inst. at the house of Mr. Paschen, in Batavia, by the Revd. Mr. Schill, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, Lieut. Colonel Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras Engineers, to Miss Petronella Jacomina Bartels, of Ceylon.

life.—His steady character gained him the esteem and respect of all who knew him, while his amiable and generous temper, his unassuming manners, and the numerous good qualities of his heart, endeared him to many friends, by whom his loss is sincerely regretted, and his memory affectionately cherished. Yet they humbly trust, that his immortal soul has been removed from this to a happier state, and may exclaim in the tender lines of a favorite author.
"Farewell, pure spirit! vouch the praise we give,
"The praise you sought, from lips angelic flows;
"Farewell! the virtues, which deserve to live,
"Deserve an ampler bliss than life bestows."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,

We request you will have the goodness to inform your Correspondent Mr. Curioso, that it was with sentiments of the deepest affliction, that we observed in the last Gazette his letter, descriptive of the *disgusting task* we are *obliged* daily to perform.—Till now we had flattered ourselves that it had escaped the observation of the *white men*, that the trade alluded to is in fact a *resource*, and we had hoped that the European Passers-by, would have attributed the exertions of our *finger nails*, to principles of humanity and benevolence *only*—Mr. Curioso's letter however has divulged the fatal secret, and it will by this time be known all over the Island of Java, that we catch *L—e* for money.—In justice to our own feelings and for the better information of the public, we take the liberty of requesting your honour will acquaint Mr. Curioso, that it is with the greatest possible reluctance that we lend our fingers to the cleaning of the heads of our fellow creatures.—We are members of that numerous and unhappy fraternity, known under the denomination of *slaves*, and we can assure your Honor, that the "*bitter draught*" has never appeared so *bitter* to us, as since our masters, with the view of increasing their income, have compelled us to act the part of *L—e* catchers.—We are all dutiful slaves, and would forbear complaining if our masters were in circumstances that required similar exertions to improve their fortune, but we are sorry to state, as far as we poor people can judge, that this is by no means the case.

Mr. Curioso will be pleased to consider the above statement as the unanimous declaration of all the *L—e* catchers, and we expect that he will no longer attach any blame to ourselves, but that on the contrary, he will pity a set of wretches, whom the immoderate avarice of their masters has devoted to the most *abject* and *disgusting* of all employments.

In the hope that this statement, no less true than it is public, will operate on the minds of our masters and mistresses, and induce them to resign the dearly earned, and comparatively scanty revenues, which they derive from our labours in the *Forests of Louisiana*.—We humbly request that your Honor will give it a place in your *Soerat Lelang* and remain with due submission.
Your honor's faithful Servants,
MOOTJARA, for self and companions.
19th November 1812.

TO TOM.

CONTINUATION OF THE DIALOGUE ON THE FIRST JAVA LOTTERY.

Friend Tom, I cannot comprehend, Why you the lottery still defend,
And think that I abuse it;
Unless your argument arises From having gained your share of prizes,
And then you're right to use it.
But I have not—so much the worse!
Nor can I view my emptied purse,
With patience like old Job;
This new-way Lottery, to me
A high-way robbery seems to be,
At least, a way to rob!
That fortune should have "*dealt*" me blanks,
I own's "*the same*" with many ranks;
But I must still complain,
That fortune has not dealt them fair,
It is a *misdeal*, I declare,
And should be dealt again!
The largest prizes fall to those
Who can afford their cash to lose,
Which I, alas! cannot:
To those who've much, 'tis giving more,
And taking from the humble, poor.
The little they have got!
Those who have gained may "*placid smile*,"
But we, who've lost our cash the while,
The road can ne'er console us;
Though *Solo Tom's* unknown to me,
Yet if he praise the Lottery,
In that, I'm sure he's *solus*!
Waste not your time then, my good friend,
In vainly trying to defend
What cannot be defended;
When those great schemers A and B,
Again shall plan a Lottery
I hope the way 'll be mended!
DICK.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of MILES will appear in our next.

Calcutta Gazette Sept. 3, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

August 21, 1812.

West—de *Wier Sewo*,

Mr. C. Macsween, Register of the Civ. Court at Agra.

August 29, 1812.

Mr. G. French, Assistant Judge at Goruckpore.

Mr. M. Ainslie, Register of the Civil Court of Dinagore.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, August 22, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

Honorable Company's European Regiment.

Ensign James Harrison, to be Lieutenant, from the 10th March 1812, vice McKerral, deceased.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign George Freer Holland, to be Lieutenant, from the 10th July 1812, vice Palk, deceased.

23d Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Hammersley Waldron, to be Lieutenant, from the 20th July 1812, vice Shipley, deceased.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry, are promoted to Ensigns from the dates expressed opposite to their names respectively:—

Mr. Jas. Thomas Kennedy, June '11, 1812.

— Peter McAlpin Grant, July 10, —

His Lordship in Council is pleased to assign date of rank from the 27th August 1811, to Lieutenant Richard Gardner, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, who was promoted by General Orders, under date the 20th October 1811.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates and Counterpart Covenant of their Appointment, as Cadets and Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Artillery. Date of Certificate.
Mr. George Twemlow, Feb. 28, 1812.

Infantry. Feb. 15, 1812.

— P. Bellew Fitton, Feb. 21, —

— Gabriel Murray Home, Mar. 10, —

Assistant Surgeon. Date of Counterpart Covenant.

Mr. Joseph Mirechaux, Dec. 27, 1811.

Captain George Cooper, of the 2d Battalion 5th Regiment Native Infantry, and Mr. Anthony Dickson, Surgeon on this Establishment, have been permitted by the Honorable Court of Directors, to return to their duty in India, without prejudice to their rank.

Quarter Master Serjeant John Bond, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, and Serjeant George Miller, Garrison Serjeant Major at Allahabad, having produced satisfactory testimonials of their claim to the Pension established by Minutes of Council of the 11th January 1797, are admitted accordingly, and permitted to reside and draw their Stipend, the former at Dinapore, and the latter at the Presidency.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, August 22, 1812.

Ordered, that the following Paragraphs of a General Letter, received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the Military Department, under date the 2d of April 1812, be published in General Orders.

PARA. 3. We have permitted Lieutenant Samuel Coulthard, to return to his rank on your Establishment.

4. Lieutenant Littleton Lyster, of your Establishment, has our permission to resign to Company's Service, from the 11th March 1812.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, August 25, 1812.

Cadet George Wilton, of Engineers, is appointed to survey the ground in the vicinity of the site of the proposed Cut, between the Ganges and Baugretty.

J. A D A M, Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Accounts were received in Town on Monday last, of the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship Walthamstow, Captain Jones, from Prince of Wales' Island. Passengers: A. Seton, Esq. late Governor of Penang, and Mrs. Hathway.

On Saturday last, arrived in the River, the Ship Phoenix, from the Isle of France.

Passengers:—Mr. T. H. Ceal and Mr. James Speer.

The Honorable Company's extra ship Sir William Bensley arrived in the river on Thursday last, from Madras. Passengers by the Bensley:

FROM ENGLAND.
Ensign M'Dermot, and a Detachment of His Majesty's 14th Regiment.
Mr. Alexander Dobie, Free Mariner.

FROM MADRAS.

C. G. BLGRAVE,

Waarneemend Gouvernements Secretaris.

